BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

The Speaker being absent Mr. Patterson took the Chair.

The Committee on Cherokee Lands reported a substitute for a bill in relation to Cherokee Lands and the Western Turnpike.

A minority report was presented from the Committee on Military Affairs opposing giving the Governor authority to send Home Guards out of the State. Ordered to be printed.

The Joint Select Committee on the subject of impressments by the general government, reported back the whole matter and asked to be discharged. Discharged accordingly.

The Joint Select Committee, to which was referred the bill in regard to the employment in the field of persons assigned to light duty, reported back the same and recommended its passage.

A proposition was sent to the House to go into an election for seven Councellors of State on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Mr. Odom, a resolution requesting the Governor, in a certain contingency, to remove the appraising State Commissioner who has been appointed by him.

Mr. Matthews a bill to incorporate Stokesburg Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Odom, a bill concerning impressments. Judiciary.

Mr. Winstead, a resolution in favor of Robert W. Williams.

Mr. Ward, a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether the Governor can be inaugurated when the General Assembly is not in session.

Mr. Straughn, a bill to increase the capital stock of the Sapona Iron Works. Corporations.

MATTERS FROM THE HOUSE.

A message proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to enquire into the unfinished business of the two Houses and report when they could adjourn. Concurred in, and Messrs. Courts and Lassiter appointed Senate branch of said Committee.

The House returned Senate bill fixing the pay of members, with an amendment allowing each member $50 per day, instead of $45. The amendment was concurred in.

Several engrossed bills and resolutions were received from the House and read the first time.

A bill in reference to the Public Treasurer, under a suspension of the rules, passed its 2d and 3d readings. [Provides for the issue of Treasury notes or sale of State bonds, as the Treasurer may think best, to amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, the Treasury notes to be made funcable Jan. 1, 1876.]

A message was concurred in to raise a Joint Select Committee for the re-assignment of rooms in the Capitol.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution to discharge from further military service Home Guards and Senior Reserves assigned to light duty, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr Dargan the rules were suspended and the resolution was put on its second reading.

Mr. Fowle opposed the resolution as being of no practical importance, and further as being an act of nullification, since the Constitution gave the Legislature no right to interfere with the Senior Reserves. The Judge of our Courts had decided that we have no jurisdiction in the premises.

On motion of Mr. Fowle the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution proposing that from Tuesday next to the close of the session the House shall meet daily at 10 o'clock, a. m., sit till 2, p. m.; meet again at 7, p. m., and adjourn at 10, p. m. Lies over under rule.

On motion of Mr. Waugh a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on adjournment; also a message proposing to elect, at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday next, Councellors of State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Russell, a bill to secure the State Salt Works from interruption.

Mr. Carter, a bill respecting the qualification of Justices of the Peace within the enemy's lines.

Mr. McGehee, a bill authorising the Justices of Caswell county to increase the fees of the gaoler of said county.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution authorising the Public Treasurer to receive partial payments of taxes due from counties within the lines of the enemy.

Mr. Shepherd a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association.

Mr. Waugh, a bill to amend section 7, chapter 74, of the Revised Code.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution relative to the exemption from military service of employees in Woolen and Cotton Factories.

Mr. Gudger, a bill to incorporate Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, Ancient York Masons.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg; a bill to amend the 101st chapter of the Revised Code.

An engrossed bill, from the Senate, concerning the mileage and *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly, was put on its 3d reading.

Mr. Calloway moved to amend by striking out "forty-five dollars *per diem*" and substituting "sixty." Not agreed to.

Mr. Cobb moved to strike out forty-five and insert forty. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the bill was amended by substituting fifty dollars *per diem*.

The bill then passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of Friday last, viz: Mr. Fowle's resolutions in relation to the suspension of the priviledge of the writ *habeas corpus*.

Mr. J. H. Headen being entitled to the floor, concluded his remarks in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Cobb opposed the resolutions. He regarded them as useless and mischeivous, and deprecated their introduction as calculated to encourage the enemy. He justified the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as a necessary war measure, and while he did not believe that the proposed suspension was particularly levelled at North Carolina, he quoted the Governor's message to show that treason existed in this State.

The resolutions were then adopted—ayes 63, noes 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Ashesworth, Banks, Beam, Bembury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Rutherford, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Russell, J H Headen, W J Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Joyner, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, Morisey, Murrill, Patton, Peace, Reinhardt, Riddick, Russell, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston and Waugh—63.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Austin, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Cabo, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Faison, Farmer, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Judkins, Love, Outterbridge, Powell, Shepherd, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong and Wooten—20.

Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Legislature has heard with satisfaction of the good conduct of the Junior Reserves who volunteered to cross the State line into Virginia in order to repel the late advance of the public enemy on Weldon: Therefore,

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the Junior Reserves so acting deserve the commendation of their fellow citizens and are entitled to the thanks of the Legislature.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, that they may be communicated to the command which they are intended to honor.

These resolutions were adopted having first been amended, on motion of Mr. Horton, of Wilkes, by extending their purview to such of the Home Guards as had volunteered to cross the State line, &c.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

The following bills and resolutions passed their second reading, viz:

A bill to legalize certain acts of the county court of Madison county; a resolution in favor of D. M. Ray, Tax Collector of Madison county; a bill to amend an act authorising the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the Grand Falls of Roanoke River, the sale of water-power, etc.; a bill for the support of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

A bill to authorize the sale of lots in the town of Webster; a bill to amend the charter of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern; a bill to incorporate Wm. R. Davie Lodge Ancient York Masons; a bill to incorporate the trustees of La Place High School; a bill to provide for the holding of courts in Hertford county; a bill to incorporate Pedee Lodge, No. 150, A. Y. M., in Stanly county; a bill to amend the charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road; a resolution in favor of Joseph W. Steed, late Sheriff of Randolph county; a bill to incorporate Leaksville Lodge, No. 136, A. Y. M., and a bill to amend an act authorizing the appointment of flour inspector for the town of Fayetteville.

A bill for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army also passed its 2d reading, the amendments proposed by the committee having been first adopted.—The chief of these were an increase of the appropriation from two to three millions of dollars, and the striking out the provision which required that the appropriation be paid in State Treasury notes.

A resolution in favor of Wm. Hicks was rejected on 2d reading; a bill to make robbery of dwelling houses a capital felony was recommitted on 2d reading; a bill in reference to the right of challenging jurors, and a bill to increase the punishment for stealing horses and mules were rejected on 2d reading.

The following resolutions passed 2d and 3d readings, viz: A resolution concerning the payment of bounty to soldiers, and a resolution in favor of the Junior Reserves.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate passed 2d readings, viz: A bill to provide just compensation to the Public Printer; a bill to charter the Leroy Town Mining and Manufacturing Company; a bill to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company; a bill to amend 8th section, chapter 112, Revised Code; a bill to authorize the county court of New Hanover to fix the fees of County Solicitor. [This passed 3d reading also.] A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, and a bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

The Senate, by message, refused concurrence in the proposition from the House to elect Councellors of State at noon on Wednesday next, and proposed that said election be held at noon on Thursday next. The House concurred. The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

A LETTER FROM HON. J. T. LEACH.

Messrs. Snead, Smith and Bank:

GENTLEMEN:—Your joint letter of October 26th, is to hand, and the fact of your being members of the Legislature of North Carolina, and the representatives of my native county in that body, are sufficient reasons for a speedy compliance with your request on my part.

The expression of your continued confidence in my judgment and zeal in the cause of civil and religious liberty, is properly appreciated.—I trust that I may not only enjoy your confidence, but that I may continue to merit it, by a prompt and faithful discharge of the onerous duties imposed on me, as the representative of the people of the Third Congressional district of North Carolina.

In your letter you expressed the wish that I might give you my views on the state of the country. It is a subject of such vast magnitude, and involves so many contingencies, that I fear I shall not be able to do justice to it in the small compass of a letter; and in complying with that wish, I shall necessarily confine myself to the bloody war now desolating our country.

It is a subject of paramount importance, in comparison with which all others dwindle into insignificance. It is the pivot upon which not only our future happiness or misery turns, but our very existence; one in which I feel the deepest solicitude, and if there is any one thing on earth in which I desire to bear an humble part, it is the bringing this bloody strife to an honorable termination. No sacrifice is too great for me to make, not incompatible with a sense of honor, my duty to my constituents and my God.

The condition of our country, like all others similarly situated, is deplorable indeed. That we have arrived at an important and fearful crisis in the history of this war is patent to the mind of every thinking man; and the recent election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States is well calculated to intensify the feeling and add interest to the subject on our part. His re-election is an endorsement of his past policy on the part of a majority of the Northern people; and whether he pursues in the future the same policy that has marked his past course is for him to determine. Upon that policy we must shape our course. Though among the Northern people there may be intestine feuds and differences, yet in opposition to us they are an unit. That fact alone should admonish us to husband our resources and bring to bear our full strength in defence of our inalienable rights as freemen. If Mr. Lincoln is still inexorable to the demands of justice, and the cries of suffering humanity, the fearful responsibility rests upon him and not upon us. When the alternative of death, or subjugation without terms, is presented, freemen will not hesitate to embrace the former, and abide its consequences be they ever so fearful. We trust in God that that alternative may never be forced upon us. These two peoples have bled long enough, their past sacrifices ought to suffice. If unfortunately Mr. Lincoln should be inexorable on the subject of peace, notwithstanding our disparity in numbers and their superiority in the appliances of war, the instincts of nature and our rights as freemen demand that we should prepare for the worst; that we should bring to bear all our resources, and confront his hosts with an 'unfaltering trust,' strong arms and unbroken front.

The past history of this war on our part shows many short-comings, indiscretions and abuses of power, that are well calculated to create distrust in the ability of our authosities and dissatisaction among the people. A disposition to usurp power on the part of the Confederate government, is, I regret to say, one of the most prominent, and whether it be from patriotic or wicked motives is for them and not me to say. I will do them the justice to say that up to this time the disposition seems greater to acquire unwarrented powers than to exercise them. We should watch with vigilant care the landmarks of civil liberty, and rebuke promptly any attempt to overstride the laws either by the civil or military authorities. The strong arm of civil law is omnipotent against crime if placed in the hands of honest men. Sad would be our condition, if at the close of this strife, we should find ourselves under the heel of military despotism, without independence or civil liberty.

While it is our imperious duty to husband our resources and bring to bear the energies of the whole country in defence of our rights, at the same time I deem it equally important that we should attempt to open the door to peace, by initiating negotiations with the federal government. Objections are raised to negotiations by the anointed, because Mr. Lincoln has refused in advance to negotiate with the Confederate authorities. Admitting the truth of their objections, is that any reason why we should not endeavor to find some other door, by which the federal authorities might be approached on the subject of peace? Surely not.

Heretofore we have tried various nostrums for peace that nei her common sense nor the experience of nations has sanctioned. Let us profit by the experience of the past. Let us not despair of the republic before trying remedies, in my judgement, more likely to succeed, than those that have been tried and failed. The most successful plan is that of State action based on State Sovereignty and independence; and the sooner the States move in the matter, the better it will be for the country and the termination of the war. I do not wish to be understood as recommending separate State action, without our first consulting sister States. I think there should be concert of action. It would be a movement of such magnitude and importance, that the maturest consideration should precede action. I would be the last man on earth, who would knowingly add anything to the horrors of this war.

None but madmen and monarchists could object to the action of the States in this important crisis, where so much is to be done and so little has been done towards bringing a cruel and fratricidal strife to an honorable termination. I base my argument for State action upon the fact, that the relations of the States to the Confederate government are very different from what those relations were in the federal government. Under the federal compact the States surrendered part of their sovereignty, for the purpose of forming a more perfect union than existed under the articles of the Confederation. Under the Confederate league the States surrendered neither their sovereignty nor independence, but exercised both in the formation of that government. Hence the government has no right to exercise any powers, that the States in their sovereign and independent capacity have not the right to exercise. On the other hand I am clearly of opinion that the States have the right to exercise any powers that they delegated to the Confederate government, that their common agent refuses or neglects to exercise for the common good. The Confederate government was not created for the purpose of exercising any extra legislative or extra judicial powers, but for the more convenient execution of the laws and administration of justice.

I regard it as a fortunate thing that the Legislature of North Carolina meets at so early a day. That body has an important duty to perform in this bloody drama. I hope it will come promptly to the full measure of its duty. I trust some member will bring prominently before that body the subject of States' rights and State action in behalf of peace. I feel confident that the people's representatives will use all constitutional and lawful means to arrest the tide of military despotism, preserve the sovereignty of the States, civil liberty, and the inestimable rights of freemen.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. LEACH.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1864.

WHERE THE HEROES SLEEP.—We find the following card in the Savannah *Republican*:

Please publish the following names of soldiers killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19th, 1864, who are buried at Newtown, Va., in the graveyard of that place.

G W Gilliam, co A, 17th Mississippi Regt.
Lieut T B Cooper, co L, 7th S C.
Wm Halloway, co 61st Ga.
Anderson Thomas, co A 12th Ala.
G A Wade, co D, 54th N C.
D Gilloy, co A, 42d Va.
J B or E H Reeves, co D, 13th Ga.
Alabama, unknown,
Capt W M Ware, co D 14th N C.
Capt T J Britton, 21st Ga
Capt J L Verser, co G, 43d N C.
Lieut Session, 12th Ga Batt Artilley.

The last named officer lived nineteen days, was carefully nursed, and died most triumphantly. There are six graves unmarked in the same group.

This information is submitted that it may reach the friends of the deceased soldiers, concerning whose fate they may have been ignorant.

Editors of other papers are requested to publish, and oblige,

S. M. BARTLTT, M. D.
Tuskegee, Ala.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864 NO. 27

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CARLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule, with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion.

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs		$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	7 05
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	58
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	75 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
do	heiled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8, yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 25
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	30 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	18 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	8 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	3 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disaprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK.
Stocksville, N. C.

Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-w1tdtf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

Important Sale
OF
VALUABLE NEGROES
At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday next, the 13th Dec., about 30 valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Girls, Boys and Children, among them a good Blacksmith, a good Shoemaker and some Cooks, House Servants, Field Hands, &c.

Taken altogether the most valuable lot of negroes offered for sale in this market for a long time. Persons in want of valuable young negroes would do well to attend this sale as a rare chance is afforded to supply themselves.

They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 6 dtd Auctioneers.

NEGROES
At Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, WILL BE sold, in front of our Sales Room, one negro woman, 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress; one negro man, 44 years old, good Field Hand; one woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 8-eodtd Auctioneers

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. She was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Notice.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th instant, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 9-d6tw1t Sugeon General North Carolina.

For Rent.

THE LARGE AND PLEASANTLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J D Pullen; also the Dwelling occupied by E A Whitaker, and the Coach Shops near the said houses. This property will be rented for the ensuing year at public auction, on THURSDAY, 22d instant, at the store of Messrs Creech & Litchford.

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Dec 9-eodtd

Standard copy

IMPORTANT
Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS to the "N C Orphan Endowment Fund" and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 15th of December, at 11 o'clock A M. A full attendance is desirable.

GEO W MORDECAI, President
C F DEMS, Financial Agent Dec 12 3t

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEES WAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

MAYER & JORDAN'S.
Dec 10-dtf

At
Christmas CAKES
Mountain CIDER
Mountain APPLES
Mountain BUTTER

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY. }

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rozboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.
Dec. 3-dtf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Legislative Summary.

The Speaker of the Senate was absent yesterday, and that body was presided over by Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell. It was agreed to go into an election for councellors of State on Thursday next. A minority report was presented against authorizing the Governor to send Home Guards out of the State. Mr. Odom, in the Senate, introduced a resolution and a bill concerning impressments, impressing agents, &c. A committee was appointed to examine into the unfinished business of the two Houses, and report a time for adjournment. The pay of members was fixed at $50 per day, and mileage at 50 cents per mile. A bill providing for the sale of bonds or issue of notes to the amount of three millions of dollars passed its final readings.

In the House Mr. Fowle's resolutions in regard to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* were adopted by a large majority. Quite a number of bills also passed their 2d readings, for a list of which we must refer the reader to our report of proceedings.

From Kinston.

We have no news from below, by letter, telegraph, or otherwise, but it was currently reported, yesterday, that the Yankee force that had reached a point within two miles of Kinston, on Sunday evening, had been driven back by our forces, and that they had returned in the direction of Newbern. The raiding party is said to have consisted of about 1500 men, and rumor has it that they burned the county bridge over the Neuse, as they returned. We hope our correspondent at Kinston will give us the particulars of this movement of the enemy.

The Raid on the Weldon Road.

From the official dispatch of Gen. Lee it will be seen that the force which marched out on the Welnon road, last week, was met at Bellfield, by Gen. Hampton, who drove them back. We doubt not but they have returned to the main force near Petersburg, before this time. At last accounts Hampton was following them. No doubt considerable damage has been done to the road beyond Bellfield, but how much we are not advised. The bridge over the Meherrin river was saved.

Important Speeches.

We shall publish, to-morrow, the able speech of Mr. Phillips, of Orange in the House of Commons on the Resolutions offered by that gentleman protesting against illegal impressments. And on Thursday we shall lay before our readers the powerful argument of Gen. Fowle, on the Resolutions offered by him, protesting against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*

Extra copies of the *Progress* containing these speeches may be had if orders are handed in immediately. Price $15 a hundred.

Nothing from Sherman.

We have Charleston and Augusta papers of Saturday but none of them contain a word of news from Sherman. Where he is, what he is doing, or where he is going no one seems to know; but if he was within twenty-five miles of Savannah the middle of last week, confronted by Gen. Hardee, he cannot long hide his light under a bushel. He must make the coast soon or he and his army will be gobbled up.

We have no doubt but the principal towns in Georgia are filled with Yankee spies and incendiaries. During the last few weeks there have been a number of fires in Augusta and Hamburg, and we notice the same thing occurs whenever the Yankees are expected to make an attack; and between robbers and incendiaries there seems a settled determination to ruin the Southern people. We hope the people of Augusta will be able to detect the rascals who are trying to burn their beautiful town and hang them.

ADVANCING.—The Daily papers of Charlotte and Goldsboro are sold at the offices at 50 cents a copy. We continue to sell the PROGRESS at 25 cents for a single copy, at the counter, and at the rate of $15 a hundred to newsboys and news agents.

The mail train on the N. C. Railroad, due at 10 o'clock yesterday, had not arrived last night, and consequently we have nothing later, by mail, from Petersburg and Richmond.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—We find the following Advertisement in the last number of the Richmond *Whig*:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The failure of our employees to do their work recently, with skill, in the city of New York, make it necessary for the Brotherhood to meet and concert measures for more decisive execution of the great retaliatory duty they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of the rules of war, and we must make our ruthless enemy feel the weight of our justly aroused vengence in the very centres of his resources and wealth. We can do it, do it effectually.

You are therefore ordered to meet in this City by Delegates from our several Associations, in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, at eight o'clock, on the evening of the 15th inst., for business.

[illegible] NEWS.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Let everybody remember the Concert to be given at the Chapel of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, to-night, for the benefit of the soldiers. The affair is in the hands of some of the Ladies of the city who always succeed most brilliantly at whatever they undertake, and all who may attend may be assured of a rare entertainment. We are assured that the Hall will be heated to a comfortable temperature, and so we hope none will be kept away on account of the cold. Tickets may be secured at the Bookstores and Hotels.

The Third Class Home Guards, from this county, left for Kinston, where they are to be organised, yesterday morning.

It is hardly necessary for us to announce that Sunday night was a *swinger*, and that yesterday was by no means a warm day. Most persons must have *feelingly* realized these facts.

THIRD CLASS GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.—The following is an extract from a Special order just been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

The 3rd class of the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 25th, 32d, 37th, 39th, 44th, 53rd, 57th, 63rd and 65th battalion to proceed to Salisbury and report to Major A. A. Harbin, who will organise them into Regiments and assume command of the same. The 3rd class of the remaining regiments and Battalions to proceed to Kinston and report to Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe.

The following named Field and Staff Officers will repair to Salisbury and report to Maj. A. A. Harbin, H. G., for duty with the 3d class of the Guard for Home Defence:

Major W H Alexander, Lincoln.
" J A Bradshaw, Rowan.
Asst Surg Jas McGuire.
" " M L Brown.
Asst Q M, Jas A Kelly.

The following named Field and Staff Officers will repair to Kinston and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe for duty with the 3rd class of the Guard for Home Defence:

Colonel J T Hambrick, Caswell.
Lt Col A A McKay, Sampson.
Major L M Conyers, Nash.
" N B Whitfield, Lenoir.
" O H Dockery, Richmond.
" J Masten, Forsyth.
Asst Surg Nat Henderson, 2d Regiment.
" " R L Payne, 14th Battalion.
" " Joseph Baker, 12th "
" " J D Spicer, 52d "
Q M, Livingston Brown, 2nd Regiment.
" Jno C Carroll, 27th Battalion.

RESIGNATIONS.—The following resignations have been accepted:

Major W J Boggan, 43d N C T; Lieut D W Eller, 1st N C Cavalry; Capt C M T McCauley, 10th Battalion N C T; Lt W W P Holland, 16th do; Lt E Smith, Capt Bass' co do; A A Mitchell, Capt. Caswell Reserves

The Salem *Press* says:

E. A. Vogler, Esq., has handed us a circular issued from the Quartermaster's Office, at Greensborough, calling upon citizens to sell to the proper officers (Mr. Vogler, in this county) three-fourths of their surplus corn, and all surplus oats, hay, fodder and shucks. The purchases (or impressments when unavoidable) may be made with discretion and without prejudice to private interests.

Upwards of one hundred thousand pounds of tithe and surplus hay has been received at this place up to this time.

WANT BREAD.—The Milton *Chronicle* of the 9th says:

We are gratified to state that this community has subscribed $25,000 to buy corn for the needy, and sent a gentleman to Eastern North Carolina to buy it and get it transported by Rail Road. It would be inhumanity of the deepest dye in the military authorities either to prohibit the purchase of the grain or to deny it transpotation. It will be humanity, on the other hand, not only to permit but to aid both, for many families are now suffering for bread. In the face of this fact Government has its agents out draining this region of its provisions. How much better if Government would first send to Eastern Carolina and haul away the enormous surplus of grain, pork and peas, ere it be destroyed by the Yankee raiders. This section—blasted and burnt as it was by the drought—can poorly afford to part from the tithes of grain, meat, sorgum, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of the 10th says:

Mr. Caleb Hampton, an upright man of this county, was killed at A. Stirewalts's Grist Mill a few days ago. While oiling the machinery of the mill, which he had been attending for the last two weeks, his arm was caught in the cogs, and he was hurled with great violence against the walls, receiving injuries of which he died in two hours. He was alone at the time, but lived long enough to explain to friends the particulars of the accident causing his death.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Friday says:

We regret to announce the untimely death of our respected townsman, Robt. E. Love, which occurred yesterday, under the following circumstances:

Mr. Love was on the street as usual in the forenoon, and about one o'clock he, in company with Maj. Henderson, started to his residence, which is on the out-skirts of the town near the Western Railroad. On arriving at the railroad, he parted with Mr. Henderson, and proceeded down the track in the direction of his house: but just before reaching it, he was unconsciously overtaken by the wood train on this road running backwards, and killed instantly. He is supposed to have been reading a newspaper as he walked along and to this, with a brisk wind stirring, is attributed the cause of the train being allowed to slip upon him. He was first struck in the back which knocked him forward on the track, crushing his legs and head severely. Mr. Love was widely known as a lawyer of respectable attainments and ability. He leaves five orphan children to mourn their loss.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The venerable old gentleman that fills the Executive chair of Virginia has communicated to the Legislature a message that nearly fills the largest of the Richmond papers. He not only wants to put all ablebodied white men in the army, but he insists that the time has come for arming the negroes. We give the following synopsis of Gov. Smith's message:

THE EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

One of the first duties of the Legislature, he says, will be the consideration of the measures "to bring into the field all ablebodied men who are not *necessary* to the State Government." On this subject he says:

It is utterly impossible for me to understand the logic which exempts State officers who are not necessary for the State Government; and yet it is the fact that the judges are undertaking to turn loose from the grasp of military authority, men without any duty to perform, upon the ground that they are officers provided by the constitution and the laws. There are some forty or fifty counties of Virginia within the enemy's lines, most of them under a regular government of the enemy. The State officers therein have been—where loyal, of course,—expelled from office, and are refugees. Most of them have acquired new homes and formed new social and business relations, and may not return to their counties until this war shall terminate. Many will never return even with peace; and it may be a question, if they should do so, whether they would have a right to resume their offices. Under the laws and constitution, the counties will average about sixty officers furnishing within the enemy's lines a number equal to about two thousand, constituting a force sufficient, it may be, to turn the tide of a great battle. Yet according to the decisions of some of the judges, these officers would be exempt from military duty, although without civil duties to perform, and with a great probability that they will have none during the continuance of the war.

* * * * * * * *

The doctrine contended for may lead to the most fatal results. If all the officers designated in the constitution, and in the laws made in pursuance thereof, are to be exempted because they are State officers—if all the justices of the peace, who, by the bye, were never exempted until the 1st of October, 1862, having from the revolution to that period been required to perform military duty—if all sheriffs and clerks, and their deputies—all commissioners of the revenue—all surveyors and commonwealths's attorneys—all constables and overseers of the poor—all county agents for supplying soldiers' families—all salt agents, commercial agents, etc—all employees of banks, cities, towns, etc., are to be exempt indiscriminately, and without reference to their necessity, then, indeed, in the language of the decision so frequently quoted, "the spectacle might be presented of a nation subjugated and destroyed at a time when it had within its limits citizens amply sufficient to defend it against all the assaults of its enemies, but whose services could not be commanded because, forsooth, the Government had contracted with them that they should not be required to serve in the army."—So far, in this State, the number of exempts is comparatively small; but in other States we are told it is widely different. At this time a powerful army of the enemy is sweeping over the State of Georgia, in which, under the doctrine contended for, there is now an army of exempts—exempts because officers and employees of the State Government

At this time the pressure of the service inspires a very common desire to escape from it; and the remedy by *habeas corpus*, designed for extraordinary acts of official tyranny or individual acts of oppression is daily resorted to, to extricate the citizen from the holy duty of defending the country. Lawyers of every degree hie to the feast thus spread before them, and judges, in chambers and in court, feel constrained to apply the principles of the writ to those but little better than moral deserters from the standard of their country; and at a time, too, when she is struggling in a death-grapple with her gigantic foe.

* * * * * * * *

I respectfully suggest for your consideration the passage of a law which will diminish the number of these officers and restrict their selection to persons of an age usually beyond the period of military service. I propose the passage of a law diminishing the number of districts in the several counties and confining the election of magistrates to persons over forty-five years of age.

NEW MILITARY BILL PROPOSED.

The Governor suggests a new military bill, which proposes: 1st. That the reserve force of the State should be organized by the Governor, and, when completed, to be reported to the Assembly for such change as it may see fit to make. 2d. That the Governor shall not move said force byond the limits of the State. 3d. That no portion of such force shall be called out for a longer period than thirty days. 4th. When practicable, said force shall be assigned to duty in the several counties from which it may be drawn.—5th. The particular duties to which this force may be assigned are designated. 6th. That the county court and county officers shall aid in the enrollment. 7th. That the Governor shall provide for the proper discipline and order of said force. 8th. This bill being a war measure, it is proposed that it shall expire with the proclamation of peace, only suspending in the meantime the general militia law.

PUTTING NEGROES INTO THE FIELD.

Has the time arrived when this issue is fairly before us? Is it, indeed, liberty and independence, or subjugation, which is presented to us? A man must be blind to current events; to the gigantic proportions of this war; to the proclamations of the enemy; who does not see that the issue above referred to is presented *now*. And, I repeat, the only question is, has the time arrived? Are we able, beyond a question, to wage successful war against a power three times our own in numbers, with all Europe from which to recruit; and who unhesitatingly put arms in the hands of our own negroes for our destruction? I will not say that, under the Providence of God, we may not be able to triumph; but I do say that we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to enable us to work out our deliverance. For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say I would arm such portion of our able bodied slave population as may be necessary and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted *in the freedom of those thus organised*. Will I not employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy; aye, the Yankees themselves, who already boast that they have two hundred thousand of our slaves in arms against us? Can we hesitate—can we doubt—when the question is, whether our enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against him—when the question may be between liberty and independence on the one hand, or our subjugation and utter ruin on the other?

I am aware that a clamor has been raised against the policy of putting the negroes into the army by good and loyal men, because, they say, "the end is not yet"—that our army of citizen soldiers is still competent to make good our defence. No one would advocate the policy of thus appropriating our slaves except as a matter of urgent necessity; but, as public opinion is widely divided on this subject, does not common prudence require us to fear that those opposed to this extreme measure may be mistaken? Suppose it should so turn out, how deep would be their responsibility to the country, to freedom and independence everywhere! I know it is the opinion of the highest military authorities that the time has come when we should call our slaves to our assistance; and I hold it to be clearly the duty of every citizen, however much he may doubt the wisdom and necessity of the policy, to co-operate in strengthening, by every means, our armies. I repeat, I know this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe that it is of the last importance that it should be adopted without delay. I therefore earnestly recommend to the Legislature that they should give this subject early consideration, and enact such measures as their wisdom may approve,

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts shows that the revenue standing to the credit of the Commonwealth proper on the 1st day of October last, amounted to	$ 5,416 734 87
The same officer estimates receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of September next, from the several sources of revenue, at	4,612,010.00
Making a total sum of	10,028,744.87
He estimates that the disbursements during the same period will be	21,509,090.61
Leaving a deficiency of	$11,430,345.74

(From the Salem Press.)

GOV. VANCE AND PEACE.

The Raleigh *Conservative*, Governor Vance's organ, takes exceptions to our brief reference to His Excellency's Message to the Legislature, last week, and asks us if we expected the Governor "would back down from the war and declare it should be stopped *nolens volens*?"—"Ought it (the Message) to have ignored the war entirely?—Does the Press think that Gov. Vance should have urged the Legislature to provide that North Carolina should lay down her arms and submit to Lincoln?"

By no means. We are surprised to see such remarks or interrogations emanate from so respectable a source as the columns of the *Conservative*, which paper is noted, generally, for moderation and fair dealing. The *Conservative*, in this case, goes to extremes. If the Governor had expressed himself in the Message to be "in favor of frequent propositions to negotiate for peace," as he was wont to do, we would not have expressed our fears that His Excellency was losing sight of home affairs in his zeal for the military.

If our memory serves us the Governor and his friends boasted, during the late gubernatorial campaign, that he was even in advance of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, in favoring negotiations for peace, and that he approved of the Brown and Stephens platform But we find nothing of the kind in his late Message. On the stump the Governor was an ardent advocate of peace, and we believe admitted that peace could not be brought about by fighting alone, but diplomacy must be resorted to. In other words, fight with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other.

In his Message the Governor recommends the extension of the military age to 55 years, in the face of the well known fact that North Carolina cannot spare more men from the industrial pursuits of the country. The Governor of South Carolina even protests against more men being taken from the agricultural or mechanical interests of that State. Gov. Vance is silent upon this subject, upon which hangs, in a measure, the weal or woe of our home affairs. But he says, "our independence can only be won by the blood of white free men." And again, that the "glimmering prospects we saw (of peace) in the spring and early summer, has entirely vanished," and now speaks of "*watching every visible* and reasonable means of peace!"

The Governor is entitled to full credit for his zeal and activity in providing for the soldiers and their families, and the interests of the State.—But it would have cost very little ink and paper to let the people of North Carolina know that he is still "in favor of frequent propositions to negotiate for peace."

PERSONS wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

WE have about a dozen reams fine white book paper on hand, which we should be pleased to work up for any one having such work to do.

BUSINESS MEN will consult their own interest by advertising in the PROGRESS.

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good House Girl. For one that can come well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.
Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 13-tf

SHOT FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST SHOT IN TOWN call at SMITH'S TIN SHOP.
Dec 13-3t

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(TELEGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—An official telegram from Gen. Lee yesterday says Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry on the afternoon of the 9th, he recrossed the Nottoway and reached Bellfield at daylight yesterday, and in the afternoon the enemy attacked our position, but were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following. The bridge over Meherrin was saved. Our loss, as far as known, is small. The garrison under Garnett and the reserves behaved well. About noon yesterday the first division, second corps, Yankee, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road, South of the Appomattox, and advanced towards Dinwiddie C. H. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Harper's run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—Northern papers of the 9th received.

A Nashville telegram of Thursday reports matters at front unchanged.

Several Federal gunboats attempted, unsuccessfully, Wednesday night, to destroy a Confederate battery fourteen miles below Nashville.

Forrest is said to have crossed the Cumberland.

The impression prevails at Nashville that Hood is evacuating his position, being afraid to risk an attack. It is supposed he has commenced a movement to Kentucky.

Chase has been appointed successor to Taney.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. Davis gave notice that he would offer joint resolutions for the restoration of peace and the Union.

Seward, in a letter to Minister Adams, refuses to allow the Agent of the Liverpool Bazaar to visit the military prisons in the Northern States to distribute aid to Confederate prisoners. The letter is very sarcastic upon the British sympathizers with the Confederacy. He thinks the insurgents, in common with all our countrymen, will rejoice in being saved by their loyal government from a grave insult.

Gold 240.

European advices to the 23d received.

It is reported at Southampton that Semmes' new ship sprung a leak and was wrecked in the Madeira.

The "Times" comments on the re-election of Lincoln and says that England will probably be safer in his than other hands.

The Confederate loan has advanced, closing at 63 @ 64. Cotton has advanced two per cent.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—New York papers of the 10th received.

A Nashville telegram of the 9th reports the weather very cold. A heavy storm of snow had prevailed all day.

The rebel line appears intact. No indications of an attack or of the rebels running away.

The gunboats went down the river again on the 9th, engaged and silenced the rebel batteries and returned to the city. The rebels are still throwing up earthworks. A rebel brigade has gone in the direction of Murfreesboro.

Prisoners report Cheatham's command on the right, Lee's in the centre, and Stewart's on the left.

Gold 240.

The London "Times," commenting on Webb's letter, says the English mind is not easily moved by unseemly language, but allows words, however offensive, to pass by without regard. It says Webb's letter is not of the slightest importance, and only shows the attempt in which certain men, representing the most powerful sections of Americans, are accustomed to think and talk of us.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the exemption bill was reported from the Military Committee. It repeals all former laws on the subject and proposes to exempt all unfit for military service, the Vice President, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the laws of the respective States may declare to be necessary, ministers of religion not engaged in buying or selling for profit, employees of asylums, one editor for each newspaper and such practical printers and pressmen as are indispensable to the publication of the same, one skilled apothecary in each store, all practising physicians heretofore exempt not engaged in buying and selling, their fees to be fixed by a Board of Commissioners of each State, and all teachers heretofore exempt. The Railroad exemption is renewed with some modification. Persons exempt on religious ground are continued on condition that the exempts pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars and sell their surplus products at schedule prices.

The last section authorizes the President to grant other exemptions or details on account of public necessity.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The enemy attacked our forces at Hicksford Friday and was signally repulsed. Yesterday morning he retreated and was closely pursued by our cavalry. During the retreat the enemy's flank was several times struck by our forces, who, it is believed, did much execution and captured a number of prisoners. The enemy's column is now thought to be returning discomfited to our front, having been successful only in robbing the citizens of Sussex county.

A division of the enemy's infantry, with cavalry, advanced upon our right yesterday, but were handsomely driven back with the loss of a few prisoners and some killed and wounded.

Wounding of Gen. Gartrell.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 12.—In the fight at Coosawhatchie on Friday, Brig. Gen. Gartrell was badly wounded in the side by a shell, but notwithstanding the severe wound he remained in the field until the fight closed. He was brought to Augusta Sunday.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.
Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.
On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.